

General

Title

Pressure ulcer prevention and treatment protocol: percentage of patients with documentation in the medical record that a head-to-toe skin inspection and palpation were completed within six hours of admission.

Source(s)

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Pressure ulcer prevention and treatment protocol. Health care protocol. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2012 Jan. 88 p. [112 references]

Measure Domain

Primary Measure Domain

Clinical Quality Measures: Process

Secondary Measure Domain

Does not apply to this measure

Brief Abstract

Description

This measure is used to assess the percentage of patients with documentation in the medical record that a head-to-toe skin inspection and palpation were completed within six hours of admission.

Rationale

The priority aim addressed by this measure is to improve the frequency of skin inspections and re-inspections in hospitalized patients and outpatient care patients with identified pressure ulcer(s).

Pressure ulcers have been associated with an extended length of hospitalization, sepsis and mortality. In fact, nearly 60,000 United States hospital patients are estimated to die each year from complications due to hospital-acquired pressure ulcers. The estimated cost of managing a single full-thickness pressure ulcer is as high as \$70,000, and the total cost for treatment of pressure ulcers in the United States is

estimated at \$11 billion per year. Furthermore, the prevalence of pressure ulcers in health care facilities is increasing. Pressure ulcer incidence rates vary considerably by clinical setting, ranging from 0.4% to 38% in acute care, from 2.2% to 23.9% in long-term care, and from 0% to 17% in home care.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as of October 1, 2008, announced a transformational change in hospital payments. This change involved the implementation of a new payment system that rewards hospitals for quality care and avoids payments for unnecessary and preventable costs. Therefore, by screening patients entering the hospital for pressure ulcers, the ulcers will be discovered upon admission and improve treatment of this frequently preventable condition.

Evidence for Rationale

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Pressure ulcer prevention and treatment protocol. Health care protocol. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2012 Jan. 88 p. [112 references]

Lyder CH. Pressure ulcer prevention and management. JAMA. 2003 Jan 8;289(2):223-6. [PubMed](#)

Reddy M, Gill SS, Rochon PA. Preventing pressure ulcers: a systematic review. JAMA. 2006 Aug 23;296(8):974-84. [101 references] [PubMed](#)

Redelings MD, Lee NE, Sorvillo F. Pressure ulcers: more lethal than we thought. Adv Skin Wound Care. 2005 Sep;18(7):367-72. [PubMed](#)

Primary Health Components

Pressure ulcer; head-to-toe skin inspection; palpation

Denominator Description

Number of patients admitted to the hospital

Numerator Description

Number of patients who had a head-to-toe skin inspection and palpation completed within six hours of admission (see the related "Numerator Inclusions/Exclusions" field)

Evidence Supporting the Measure

Type of Evidence Supporting the Criterion of Quality for the Measure

A clinical practice guideline or other peer-reviewed synthesis of the clinical research evidence

Additional Information Supporting Need for the Measure

- It is estimated that pressure ulcer prevalence (the percentage of patients with pressure ulcers at any one point in time) in acute care is 15%, while incidence (the rate at which new cases occur in a population over a given time period) in acute care is 7%.
- The Minnesota Health Department's Adverse Health Events report from 2003 to 2010 showed 249

patients developed hospital-acquired stage III or IV unstageable pressure ulcers (reportable events). In reporting year 2010, 30% of stage III, IV and unstageable pressure ulcers reported under Minnesota's Adverse Health Care Event Reporting Law were classified as device-related pressure ulcers. The majority of the devices involved were cervical collars.

- Research has identified age as a risk factor for developing pressure ulcers in correlation with factors such as low blood pressure, temperature, and poor protein intake. Advancing age, along with other risk factors, increases the risk for pressure ulcer development. The existence of comorbid conditions such as cardiovascular and endocrine diseases may contribute to increased vulnerability for the development of pressure ulcers.

Evidence for Additional Information Supporting Need for the Measure

Bergstrom N, Braden B. A prospective study of pressure sore risk among institutionalized elderly. J Am Geriatr Soc. 1992 Aug;40(8):747-58. [PubMed](#)

Cuddigan J, Berlowitz DR, Ayello EA. Pressure ulcers in America: prevalence, incidence, and implications for the future. An executive summary of the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel monograph. Adv Skin Wound Care. 2001 Jul-Aug;14(4):208-15. [PubMed](#)

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Pressure ulcer prevention and treatment protocol. Health care protocol. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2012 Jan. 88 p. [112 references]

Minnesota Department of Health. Adverse health events in Minnesota: seventh annual public report. 2011 Jan.

Stechmiller JK, Cowan L, Whitney JD, Phillips L, Aslam R, Barbul A, Gottrup F, Gould L, Robson MC, Rodeheaver G, Thomas D, Stotts N. Guidelines for the prevention of pressure ulcers. Wound Repair Regen. 2008 Mar-Apr;16(2):151-68. [PubMed](#)

Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nurses Society. Prevalence and incidence: a toolkit for clinicians. Glenview (IL): WOCN; 2004.

Extent of Measure Testing

Unspecified

State of Use of the Measure

State of Use

Current routine use

Current Use

not defined yet

Application of the Measure in its Current Use

Measurement Setting

Hospital Inpatient

Professionals Involved in Delivery of Health Services

not defined yet

Least Aggregated Level of Services Delivery Addressed

Single Health Care Delivery or Public Health Organizations

Statement of Acceptable Minimum Sample Size

Unspecified

Target Population Age

All ages

Target Population Gender

Either male or female

National Strategy for Quality Improvement in Health Care

National Quality Strategy Aim

Better Care

National Quality Strategy Priority

Health and Well-being of Communities

Prevention and Treatment of Leading Causes of Mortality

Institute of Medicine (IOM) National Health Care Quality Report Categories

IOM Care Need

Getting Better

Staying Healthy

IOM Domain

Effectiveness

Timeliness

Data Collection for the Measure

Case Finding Period

The time frame pertaining to data collection is monthly.

Denominator Sampling Frame

Patients associated with provider

Denominator (Index) Event or Characteristic

Institutionalization

Denominator Time Window

not defined yet

Denominator Inclusions/Exclusions

Inclusions

Number of patients admitted to the hospital

Exclusions

Unspecified

Exclusions/Exceptions

not defined yet

Numerator Inclusions/Exclusions

Inclusions

Number of patients who had a head-to-toe skin inspection and palpation completed within six hours of admission

Note: Refer to the original measure documentation for an explanation of interventions.

Exclusions

Unspecified

Numerator Search Strategy

Institutionalization

Data Source

Electronic health/medical record

Type of Health State

Does not apply to this measure

Instruments Used and/or Associated with the Measure

Unspecified

Computation of the Measure

Measure Specifies Disaggregation

Does not apply to this measure

Scoring

Rate/Proportion

Interpretation of Score

Desired value is a higher score

Allowance for Patient or Population Factors

not defined yet

Standard of Comparison

not defined yet

Identifying Information

Original Title

Percentage of patients with documentation in the medical record that a head-to-toe skin inspection and palpation were completed within six hours of admission.

Measure Collection Name

Pressure Ulcer Prevention and Treatment Protocol

Submitter

Developer

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement - Nonprofit Organization

Funding Source(s)

The following Minnesota health plans provide direct financial support: Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota, HealthPartners, Medica, Security Health Plan of Wisconsin, and UCare. In-kind support is provided by the Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement's (ICSI) members.

Composition of the Group that Developed the Measure

Work Group Members: Deb Perry, RN (*Work Group Leader*) (Olmsted Medical Center) (Nursing); Kathleen Borchert, MS, RN, CWO CN, ACNS-BC (HealthEast Care System) (Certified Wound Care Specialist); Bhavin Patel, MD (HealthPartners Medical Group and Regions Hospital) (Internal Medicine); Sandy Burke, RN (Olmsted Medical Center) (Nursing); Katherine Chick, RN, CNS (Mayo Clinic) (Nursing); Wendy Kraft, RN, BSN, CWO CN (North Memorial) (Nursing); Susan Thompson, MS, RN (Mayo Clinic) (Nursing); Kari Retzer, RN (Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement) (Facilitator)

Financial Disclosures/Other Potential Conflicts of Interest

In the interest of full disclosure, the Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI) has adopted a policy of revealing relationships work group members have with companies that sell products or services that are relevant to this protocol topic. It is not assumed that these financial interests will have an adverse impact on content. They are simply noted here to fully inform users of the protocol.

Kathy Borchert, MS, RN, CWO CN, ACNS-BC, reviews documentation and provides expert testimony related to pressure ulcer cases.

No other work group members have potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

Adaptation

This measure was not adapted from another source.

Date of Most Current Version in NQMC

2012 Jan

Measure Maintenance

Scientific documents are revised every 12 to 24 months as indicated by changes in clinical practice and literature.

Date of Next Anticipated Revision

The next scheduled revision will occur within 24 months.

Measure Status

This is the current release of the measure.

This measure updates a previous version: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Pressure ulcer prevention and treatment. Health care protocol. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2010 Apr. 69 p. [102 references]

The measure developer reaffirmed the currency of this measure in January 2016.

Measure Availability

Source available from the [Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement \(ICSI\) Web site](#)

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For more information, contact ICSI at 8009 34th Avenue South, Suite 1200, Bloomington, MN 55425; Phone: 952-814-7060; Fax: 952-858-9675; Web site: www.icsi.org ; E-mail: icsi.info@icsi.org.

NQMC Status

This NQMC summary was completed by ECRI Institute on June 16, 2010.

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The information was reaffirmed by the measure developer on January 13, 2016.

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Production

Source(s)

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